

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 7239. A bill for the relief of Sofia B. Panagouloupoulos Kanell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 7240. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Rabanel Luzod; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 7241. A bill for the relief of Arthur Guilherme dos Reis Melo Perelra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7242. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Maria Gross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7243. A bill for the relief of Namiko Nitoh and her child, George F. X. Nitoh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7244. A bill for the relief of Charles Matheus Hubertus Hendrix; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7245. A bill for the relief of Miss Martha Kantelberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 7246. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Majka Grifasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7247. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gisele Marie Louise Mignon MacIntyre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 7248. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Motisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7249. A bill for the relief of Antonio (Antonino) Attardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 7250. A bill for the relief of Olivier Robert Bardet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 7251. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to Vernon F. Parry, the right, title, and interest of the

United States in foreign countries in and to a certain invention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 7252. A bill for the relief of Glicerio M. Ebuna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7253. A bill for the relief of Pauls Smits (Pauls Smits); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 7254. A bill for the relief of Kenneth O. Nordine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 7255. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Grabowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7256. A bill for the relief of Andrew Bulavczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 7257. A bill for the relief of Lothar G. Seeger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMALL:

H. R. 7258. A bill for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7259. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of Lt. Comdr. Carl M. J. von Zielinski, United States Naval Reserve (retired), to the grade of commander; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 7260. A bill for the relief of Howard Carl Kalser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TABER:

H. R. 7261. A bill for the relief of Justin D. Hillyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 7262. A bill for the relief of Rosa Maria Vollmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 7263. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ernest Birkholz Seim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 7264. A bill for the relief of Northeast Airlines, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. J. Res. 352. Joint resolution to validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

458. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Old Order of Amish Mennonites signed by Bishop Joni F. Byler, of Volant, Pa., opposing social security insurance, or insurance in any form, according to the tenets of their religion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

459. By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania: Petition of Local Union No. 3140, United Mine Workers of America, Vandergrift, Pa., urging revision of social-security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

460. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of the Sauk Lake Cooperative Creamery of Sauk Centre, Minn., urging that the Congress uphold agricultural price supports of 90 percent of parity or better; to the Committee on Agriculture.

461. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of Mrs. Morgan Johnson and the other members and officers of the Joseph Ligon Chapter, DAR, Paris, Tex., favoring the Bricker amendment limiting the powers of treaties; also favoring early action by Congress on said amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Congressman Van Zandt Is One of the Great Legislative Leaders of the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago Congressman JAMES E. VAN ZANDT visited my district in the State of Washington. He made speeches in four cities in my district. In each of these places many citizens would come up to him and say, "Hello, JIMMIE." Congressman VAN ZANDT as he shook hands with each one would call each greeter by his first name.

I was amazed at the number of people who knew JIMMIE and even more amazed by the number of persons JIMMIE knew by name. Other Congressmen, whose districts JIMMIE VAN ZANDT has visited, tell equally amazing stories of Congressman VAN ZANDT's legion of friends everywhere and of JIMMIE's amazing memory for names and faces.

But people everywhere do not only know and like JIMMIE VAN ZANDT. They also admire him for the fine qualities of ability and leadership he displays in everything he undertakes.

He is known in and out of Congress as one of the Nation's best-informed Congressmen. He is an authority on atomic-energy development, on preparedness and defense, on veterans' matters, and on foreign affairs. Many of us other Congressmen go to him for information and advice on these subjects because his interest in such national problems is wide and varied and his information on them vast.

Yet along with all this, Congressman VAN ZANDT always has time to handle the smallest problem of any constituent in his district, which is a large and active one. Handling these problems takes much time and involves much detail. One of the things one frequently hears about Congressman VAN ZANDT is that he never fails to personally read and answer every letter that comes to his office. He does this despite the fact that his mail is one of the largest of any of the 435 Members of the House.

How is JIMMIE VAN ZANDT able to handle this great amount of mail, attend to all his committee work, and take an active part in almost all activities of the House of Representatives? The answer in one word is "work." JIMMIE VAN ZANDT is a prodigious worker. He works long hours and he makes every minute count. Also, his attendance record is one of the best. Of him it is said, "JIMMIE VAN ZANDT is always on the job."

I was not surprised, therefore, when I read in the hometown newspaper of JIMMIE VAN ZANDT, the Altoona Mirror, of Altoona, Pa., that 400 of his hometown people held a testimonial dinner for him at the Penn-Alto Hotel in that city on January 9. This dinner by his hometown friends, who know him best, was a fitting tribute to Mr. VAN ZANDT for the fine work he has done for them, for his district, for his State, and for his country.

Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, the principal speaker, at this Congressman VAN ZANDT testimonial dinner said, "JIMMIE now belongs to the Nation." That statement is a true summary, I believe, of what JIMMIE's friends in Congress and his multitude of friends throughout the Nation think of him.

All of them will agree with the sentiments expressed by an editorial in JIMMIE VAN ZANDT's hometown newspaper, which reads:

A PATRIOT IN ACTION

Home folks and visitors from nearby counties, as well as guests from Government, labor, and military circles, paid tribute to Altoona's most prominent citizen, Congressman JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, at an overflow testimonial at the Penn-Alto Hotel last Saturday.

More than 400 joined in greeting the Congressman from the 20th District and high tribute was paid to his service with the Government.

"Jimmie now belongs to the Nation," said Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, United States Marine Corps, retired, who was the principal speaker. He referred to Jimmie's service being most valuable due to his long association with affairs in Washington and his activity with most important congressional committees.

Friends from Altoona and Blair County and the adjoining counties comprising the 20th District, Centre and Clearfield, joined in extolling Congressman VAN ZANDT and the record crowd heard him praised as "a living American patriot in action."

Mr. VAN ZANDT is now concluding his seventh term, totaling 14 years, as the representative from this district in Washington. He has soared to high posts in the Government and presently holds positions on the powerful Armed Services Committee and the Atomic Energy Commission. He is next in line to head the Armed Services Committee.

The Congressman first entered Congress in 1938, serving in the 76th Congress. He served for the 77th and 78th Congresses and then resigned to enter World War II, serving in the Pacific with the Navy. He also served in the Navy in World War I. He was re-elected to the 80th Congress, also serving in the 81st, 82d and 83d Congresses. He has a service of 36 years with the Navy, including both World Wars, and service in Korea and other tours of duty.

The testimonial, planned by his numerous Altoona and district friends, applauds the fine service of Congressman VAN ZANDT. His on-the-job record at Washington is outstanding and he qualifies at each session as the Member most frequently in his assigned seat to answer rollcalls and participate in all sessions. He is one of the best recognized and best-known Members of Congress, as well as the best informed.

Congressman VAN ZANDT most ably represents his district and Pennsylvania in the Hall of Congress. His friends are most appreciative of his record.

Pay Raises for Postal and Other Federal Employees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is most important that the Congress recognize the plight of the Federal employee and take immediate action to relieve the strain of his economic distress. During the first session of this Congress much was said, but little was done and absolutely nothing was accomplished in that direction. Congress has reserved unto itself the power to determine the salaries which are to be paid to postal employees and to Federal employees in the classified service. Likewise the Congress has assumed the responsibility for maintaining those salaries at an adequate and just level.

We are all aware of the increase in the cost of living which has continued uninterruptedly during the past few years, yet nothing has been done for the postal employee to cope with that problem and he is suffering untold hardships. The last pay raise which was received by the postal employees and the classified employees was in 1951, thus for more than 2 years they have been unable to meet

their expenses because of restricted, inadequate income and now stand with their backs to the wall pleading that we take notice of their problems and grant them the financial relief which they justly deserve.

The New York Federation of Post Office Clerks last year made an economic survey of its members, many of whom reside in my district, and found an appalling situation. Approximately 75 percent of the members were forced to supplement their incomes by working on second jobs or by having their wives take employment outside the home. Over 42 percent of the employees are working on second jobs, and about 33 percent of the wives are working. In addition to this, nearly 70 percent of the employees have had an increase in their debts during the past year, an increase averaging \$540. Approximately 25 percent have found it necessary to borrow on their life insurance.

It is inconceivable to me that Congress will allow this sort of situation to go on any longer. These people are forced to rely upon us to secure a fair rate of return for their hours of hard work. By no stretch of the imagination can we say that they are receiving a fair return when they are forced to take other jobs to make ends meet, when they have to borrow on their insurance policies, thus decreasing the security of their families. We cannot say that we are meeting our responsibility to Federal employees when one-third of the wives are forced to take jobs outside of the home, when debts continue to increase—when, in effect, the very existence of the family is being threatened. A pay increase now, not many months in the future, is what the situation demands. We would not expect a man with a broken leg to wait months before a doctor was called, just to see if his leg would knit satisfactorily without medical attention. No more should we expect the postal and classified employees to wait months for aid which they need, and need badly, at this very moment.

We have heard a great deal of talk about the desire of the present administration to improve the civil service and the lot of the Federal employee. Certainly one way to improve it is to pay him an adequate salary. I maintain that there are no more deserving employees, no harder working or more conscientious men and women than those we find in Federal service. There is no need for me to tell you of the importance of the functions they carry out. They collect the revenue, they guard the ports, they carry the mail, they apprehend criminals and smugglers, they keep the records and the books, they give care to our veterans and our aged, they help industry and the farmer. Where would our country be without the men who are responsible for keeping our communications system in operating order? How could we hope to keep our Nation strong and healthy and prepared to lead the fight against world communism without the unceasing efforts of thousands of conscientious Federal employees performing jobs which touch our lives in innumerable points?

The employees who rendered excellent service over the years and are now re-

tired also find that the benefits which they receive, are completely out of balance with the high cost of living demanded at the present time. For this reason the retirement benefits of former Federal employees should likewise be increased in order to permit these persons, in advanced age groups, to maintain themselves with respect and some little security. Many of these people who have no independent means, are compelled to accept family charity as a last resort for otherwise they would be unable to provide for themselves adequately.

My remarks may be summarized in a few words. Postal and classified employees are in serious financial difficulties. These employees are conscientious, hard-working, efficient, and deserving. Congress, and Congress alone, has the power and the responsibility to remedy their financial situation. The financial problem confronting the retired employees should likewise be taken into consideration and their pension benefits increased. It is obvious that immediate action should be taken by Congress to provide adequate salary increases for both postal and classified employees of the Federal Government presently employed as well as those retired.

Unemployment in Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, last week I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD figures showing the dangerous unemployment situation in Michigan. The situation is becoming progressively worse and should be of grave concern to us here in Washington.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission, a few days ago, published unemployment figures showing that as of December 15, 1953, the number of unemployed in Michigan was 138,000, of whom 82,000 were in Detroit.

Over the past weekend the commission published an estimate bringing these figures up to date. The commission estimates that, at this time, there are 168,000 unemployed in Michigan, of whom 107,000 are in Detroit alone. This amounts to about 7 percent of the entire labor force.

The unemployment situation in Detroit and in Michigan as a whole is today as bad as it was in January 1952, when 107,000 workers were unemployed in Detroit, or 7.4 percent of the labor force. Unemployment at that time was due to material shortages resulting from the defense buildup. Today unemployment is due to lack of buyers and the backing up of cars on dealers' hands.

In 1952 there was good reason to believe that unemployment would be reduced when and as the materials shortage was overcome and as more contracts were placed when plants and trained work forces were available. Today, as of

January 11, 1954, with the announcement last week of a Defense Department cutback in tactical vehicles on order from General Motors, Reo, and Chrysler plants that will mean layoffs of 10,000 workers and general uncertainty about markets if and when peace finally "breaks out" following the present truce in Korea, there is an urgent need for bold, prompt action by the Eisenhower administration to check and reverse the present trend toward more and more unemployment.

To show how deeply this recession has bitten into Detroit already, let me give more facts:

In the Detroit area since July 1953, 22,055 Chrysler workers with seniority have been laid off. In one plant, Dodge Main, over 13,000 seniority employees and over 6,000 probationary employees have been laid off since July 1953.

Last week Plymouth announced cutbacks in production that resulted in layoffs of 2,350 Plymouth workers and 4,200 workers at the Briggs plant and a lay-off of 1,000 in a supplier's plant at Evansville, Ind.

The Hudson plant last week shut down production until January 20, throwing 4,500 employees out of work for 10 days.

The Need for Improving Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, ever since the Social Security Act was adopted during the first administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936, those of us in the Democratic Party who have always supported this legislation have been anxious that it be continually improved to meet new conditions of life in these great United States.

While it is true that this program of helping our people prepare adequately for their needs on reaching retirement age was at one time a straight political party issue—with Democrats in favor and most Republican Members of Congress opposed—we have all been gratified over the years to see that members of both parties by and large have come around to recognize the value of this great idea in social progress. Today, few Members of Congress would deliberately and knowingly vote to end the program.

But we all know that the program is far from good enough to go on any longer without substantial improvement, including the broadening of coverage and the increase of benefits.

I am proud to join with scores of other Democratic Members of the House in proposals we jointly support for adding 10 million more people to the rolls; continuing the present Federal contribution to the States for old-age assistance payments to needy persons outside the insurance system without charging these costs against the social security trust fund—which must be kept sound; in-

creasing the limitation on monthly earnings to \$100; payment of benefits and waiver of premiums for workers permanently and totally disabled; broadening to \$4,800 the present \$3,600 base on which contributions and benefits are based; retaining the present 2 percent contribution which went into effect January 1; and also developing a formula for higher benefits based on the increase in living costs.

These proposals, included in the statement authored by the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. JOHN D. DINGELL, one of the architects and builders of the present social-security system, will go far toward bringing social security more closely in line with current needs.

Government Contracts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. L. FORRESTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago our President directed that Government contracts be awarded to firms in areas of unemployment.

Without any desire to criticize, I am completely convinced that such order is impractical and further, it is in complete defiance of the principle of private enterprise. As a matter of fact, this order falls squarely within the term of "creeping socialism."

If this order is not revoked by Congress, the principle of that order can become a way of life. It is said that this order is for the purpose of aiding New England textile mills. The troubles the New England textile mills are confronted with have not just begun, or are their troubles of a temporary nature, and this statement cannot successfully be disputed. Antiquated machinery in the New England area tells its own story. No one derives any pleasure over this unpleasant truth, and I say it only because it is true. This Congress will have the opportunity and responsibility of determining whether that order will be continued, or whether the principle of private enterprise will be upheld and the order abrogated by congressional action.

Bill H. R. 6864, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN], a most distinguished member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and H. R. 6903, by Mr. LANHAM, of Georgia, a distinguished member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, are each for the purpose of annulling that order, and I sincerely hope that one of these bills will be speedily passed. Certainly, our Government should not be the leader in destroying the principle of awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, yet our Government is doing that very thing.

Such an order will not even relieve unemployment temporarily. Giving work to a certain area only means other areas, which can produce as good or better articles at a lower price, cannot get Govern-

ment work and unemployment will surely result in those areas.

In the district which I have the privilege of representing are many textile mills. It so happens that the owners of those mills, instead of declaring huge dividends, elected to install modern machinery. Further, these mills have plenty of competent, skilled, and loyal American labor steeped in the traditions of Americanism and it is a sad commentary on our American system that our Government has elected that these mills and laborers must remain idle although they can and are doing better work at a lower cost.

In 1952 a Democratic President approved a similar order and I vigorously opposed it, and generally the Republicans opposed it. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] led the fight on that order at that time. The principle is the same now as then, and a shift in Administration in no wise makes the order of President Eisenhower any sounder than was the similar order under President Truman's administration.

If preferential treatment is continued to certain textile industries, it can be applied and no one doubts that it will in the future be applied so as to give preferential treatment to certain areas in all of our Nation's industries.

This order is so serious in its consequences that Congress must act now if we are not to give lip service to private enterprise while seeing that private enterprise is crushed.

Surplus of Wheat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, the most valuable asset of national defense that this or any other country can have is a surplus of wheat—bread. That we have a year's supply on hand at this time seems to have unbalanced the judgment of many of our top administrators. All kinds of devices are suggested for the purpose of getting rid of this surplus. Some say, give it away to countries having hungry people. Even this would be a wiser policy than handing out dollars by the billions. No one seriously questions the fact that these billions will never be paid back to the United States. Some say, convey this surplus—of bread—into something else—any scheme to get rid of our greatest wartime asset.

In a state of war, all admit that wheat is a great asset in national defense, but now that we are in peacetime the situation is different. Just when did we suddenly emerge into a condition of peacetime? No peace has been signed, and we are still preparing for a possible war; men are being drafted, and the present moment does not present a peacetime situation, yet we are all wrought up over the possession of the greatest defense asset of all—bread.

Wheat is not perishable, and history shows that all wars in recorded history have finally been settled because one side or the other was short of bread. Our war between the States illustrates this conclusively. The South had to surrender because they ran short of bread. In the First World War, the Allies starved Germany out. In the Second World War Germany was starved out again, and the program adopted by this country to stop the spread of communism will continue until the aggressors run short of food. Just why the present administration is so worked up over a God-given surplus indicates that those piloting the Government are utterly unaware of what a food asset means to freedom.

The President's message seems more concerned on how to get rid of this surplus than it is in the stability of our national economy. Some surprising suggestions were made by the President. He proposes putting us on a sliding-scale support program, but agrees that the change must be gradual, not more than 5-percent reduction of support prices for any one year after 1955. While the support price will be reduced after that date, with the authority in the Secretary of Agriculture to operate this sliding-scale program, the statement is made that this will give the farmers more take-home money. If the President can reduce the supports and at the same time give the wheat producers more money, he would make Houdini look like a novice.

Does anyone want another disastrous depression? We are moving in that direction now. The President thinks that the farmer will be prosperous if the rest of the country is. There never was a more confused statement. Did not the last depression mean anything? Did we not find that when the buying power of the farmers dried up that the whole country went broke? Did not banks close until there was an order issued by Roosevelt to close all banks and start over under a guaranty of bank deposits? Did we not find soup lines in every industrial center of the United States?

Did we not have 15 million people roaming the countryside looking for something to eat? Did we not have to offer work through WPA to avoid a hunger disaster? Have all these acts been forgotten by this generation? When buying power was put back in the hands of the farmers, when interest and mortgages were paid, dispossessions by foreclosure and execution ceased, mortgage holders and coupon owners received their money, banks and trust companies revived, and we emerged from the depression only because the farmers of the Nation, the food producers, again had buying power. Where would we have been if we had done nothing for agriculture and assumed that by some miracle the normal business of the Nation would be resuscitated?

Probably another depression would bring this fact home to the administration and others who want to entirely ignore agriculture.

I am confident, however, that Congress at this session is not going to shut its eyes to the history of the past, no matter how many Houdinis may contrive to do the impossible.

The Federal Gasoline Tax and Its More Equitable Allocation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT B. SCUDDER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a companion bill with Congressman RUSSELL MACK, of the State of Washington, which we feel is necessary in returning more money collected in the form of a Federal gasoline tax to the various States. We are very hopeful that our theory be approved by the Public Works Committee of which we are members, so that the various States will be encouraged to further improve the usability and safety of our highways.

I have taken into consideration the necessity for larger percentages of moneys to be provided the sparsely populated States such as Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, and others, and at the same time return to the larger States a more equitable amount of matching moneys.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS

Last year, the Federal Government collected nearly \$867 million in revenues from the Federal gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon. During that same time, they returned only \$575 million to the States—diverting some \$300 million for other purposes.

Under the formula we hope to establish in this legislation the various States would receive 50 percent more money than is now allocated. Even with this increased allocation, several millions of dollars would remain unappropriated—but the allocation would be considerably more equitable.

As an example in the present inequity, I would like to cite the case of the State of California which receives \$30,269,263 each year as its share under the Federal aid to highways program. During the same year however, motorists of the State of California contribute \$78,403,000 in Federal gas tax collections.

PROPOSED INCREASE

Under the bill in discussion at this time, the return to California would be increased by 50 percent—or \$15,134,631—to a total of \$45,403,894.

Our neighboring States would also receive increases in the same proportion. Oregon now receives \$8,661,811 and under the bill would receive \$12,992,716. The State of Washington receives \$9,240,247 and under the bill would receive \$13,860,370. The State of Nevada now receives \$5,730,198 and under the bill would receive \$8,595,297.

This would mean that those States, where highway transportation facilities are of prime importance, would receive increased allocations amounting to more than \$27 million.

AN EXPLORED THEORY

Last year, when the general road bill was before our committee, the theory of allocating Federal gas tax funds to

the States was quite well explored. When the matter of increased allocations to the various States was under discussion, a colloquy between Francis V. du Pont, Commissioner of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, and myself, is recorded as follows on page 23 of the hearings:

Mr. SCUDDER. That would indicate that we should give more attention, by authorizing more money to the highway systems of our country, of the gas and oil taxes that accrue to the Federal Government through taxation. One of the problems we had last year (1952) was trying to get a reasonable amount of the money paid in by motorists for highway purposes, although I know it is not earmarked for that specific purpose. Generally speaking, though, a motorist feels when he pays gas tax that he is paying a tax for the construction and maintenance of highways. We had quite a battle last year to raise the amount that had been set by the administration from \$450 million to some \$550 million. There still remained between 250 million and 300 million unexpended out of the gas-tax receipts. We should allocate all of the money that is collected in taxes from the motorists, on gasoline and motor fuel, to the construction of highways. Has there been a policy set up by this administration?

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Congressman, it is our understanding that our responsibility is one of administration and not of policymaking as to where the best sources of revenue are to sustain the arteries, if you will call it that, for our economic system.

Mr. SCUDDER. Then from an administration standpoint there is no limitation on the amount of money that the Congress might see fit to appropriate for road construction. It becomes our policy to say whether this money is spent for highways, or whether it remains in the general fund and used for other purposes.

Mr. DU PONT. That is up to the Congress.

Owing to the fact that every State in the Union as well as the Territories of Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico will share in this increased allotment, I am quite confident that the proposal we make—or one similar thereto—will be developed to a point where the States will receive a greater amount of money from the gas tax than they do at the present time.

It is my firm belief that moneys paid to the Federal Government in the form of gas tax should be applied to highway construction.

SAFER TRAVEL

Of course, we must always keep in mind the fact that transcontinental and coastal highways are vital to the interest of California and its citizens. Tourist trade is one of the largest industries of our State. Through the construction of better highways we encourage travel and, at the same time, make the highways safer and protect the lives and property of the users. Through this bill greater consideration and attention can be given to the Redwood Highway which consists of Highway 101, and 199. Also, these funds would be available for the secondary highways such as No. 1, No. 12, No. 28, No. 20—and many others.

Better and safer travel can be made available through the equitable and judicious application of funds collected from those who travel the highways and pay the taxes for their upkeep and improvement.

The Bricker Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in attempting to garner support for the Bricker amendment to the Constitution seeking to limit the President's treaty-making power, the impression that is sought to be created is that most lawyers who have studied the question are supporting that amendment. Some color is lent to that argument by the fact the American Bar Association appears to have gone on record in support of the amendment.

The fact of the matter is that not all of the members of the American Bar Association are supporting that proposed amendment. Many of them are opposing it.

The statement has been made that the only ones learned in the law who are opposing the Bricker amendment are some professors of law who teach constitutional law, but the statement goes on they have never practiced constitutional law. Those statements, too, are not in accord with the facts.

Many of the most outstanding lawyers of this country, who not only have studied constitutional law but have handled hundreds of cases involving constitutional law and thus have gained their knowledge not only from study but also from practice, are vigorously opposing the Bricker amendment because they believe it is a very bad one and is not in accord with the tradition and history of this country and of our Constitution.

To give support to my statement, I wish to call attention to the fact that there has recently been organized a Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power. The organization is national in its scope and finds among its membership and sponsors some of the best brains of the country.

Its national chairman is Edward S. Corwin; treasurer, Geoffrey S. Smith; executive secretary, Robert B. Eichholz.

Among its sponsors are John W. Davis and Lucius D. Clay, cochairmen; Frank Altschul, of Stamford, Conn.; Charles K. Arter, of Cleveland, Ohio; Laird Bell, of Chicago, Ill.; James T. Brand, of Salem, Oreg.; Harry Amos Bullis, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Stuart Chevalier, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Will L. Clayton, of Houston, Tex.; Charles A. Coolidge, of Boston, Mass.; Homer D. Crotty, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert Dechert, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin D. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert G. Dodge, of Boston, Mass.; Harry S. Drinker, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Farnham P. Griffiths, of San Francisco, Calif.; Erwin N. Griswold, of Cambridge, Mass.; James P. Hart, of Austin, Tex.; Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Palmer Hoyt, of Denver, Colo.; Sarah T. Hughes, of Dallas, Tex.; Devereux C. Josephs, of New York, N. Y.; Jacob M. Lashly, of St.

Louis, Mo.; Monte M. Lemann, of New Orleans, La.; William D. Mitchell, of New York, N. Y.; John Lord O'Brian, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph O'Meara, of South Bend, Ind.; Philip D. Reed, of New York, N. Y.; Owen J. Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Elihu Root, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; Marcus C. Sloss, of San Francisco, Calif.; Anna Lord Strauss, of New York, N. Y.; Harrison Tweed, of New York, N. Y.; and Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., of Stamford, Conn.

There are many other prominent and just as highly respected patriotic Americans whose names I do not presently have.

Religious Persecution in Poland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in the anxious days preceding the proposed four-power conference, when the people of the free world tend again to be encouraged about the prospects of finding a solution to the problems and threats facing our world, we must once again look back upon the record of Communist performance to see whether that record justifies any optimism on our part. We must look at that record and see if there is anything in it which would encourage us to hope that those agreements that may be reached at the pending four-power conference will be honored by the Soviet Union. This reappraisal of the Communist record is particularly necessary because there appear to be some indications that the people who are in a position to shape our Nation's policy may be inclined to enter into agreements, and accept compromises, even at the cost of direct concessions to the Soviets including tacit acquiescence to the status quo in eastern and central Europe.

That any formal recognition or acquiescence to the status quo in that area can never be condoned by our Nation is a fact which ought to be borne in mind by everyone of us. The enslavement by the Communists of the countries presently behind the Iron Curtain, accomplished in violation of explicit international agreements, must continue to be condemned by our Nation and by all freedom-loving countries. We ought to do all that we can to see that freedom and the right to democratic self-government are restored to those countries in pursuance of those agreements which the Soviet Union had violated.

This consideration ought to warn our Government to proceed with caution in entering into any agreements with the Soviet Union. We have had enough instances of bad faith and of broken promises on the part of the Communists. To confer with them with view to bringing about a solution of the problems which they have largely created is both

advisable and necessary in view of the deteriorating international situation. But to commit our Nation to any obligations, or any specific course of action which would have to be taken by us before the Communists show concrete evidence of their good will, would be an entirely different matter.

To test the Communists' intentions with regard to their cooperation with the free world in solving the major problems which confront us today, we can, for instance, urge that they put an immediate end to the religious persecution in Poland, and promptly release from prison the Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, and the ten or more Polish bishops who have been incarcerated by the Communists. The termination of this reign of terror which has prevailed in Poland and in the other countries behind the Iron Curtain would be an important indication that the Communists are coming to the Four Power conference prepared to talk sense, and not merely to waste our time.

The Communist persecution of the Catholic Church in Poland, just like their activities directed against men of other faiths and intended to suppress the worship of God in the lands behind the Iron Curtain, has aroused considerable resentment and bitterness in this land of ours in which freedom of worship is safeguarded by our Constitution. Only recently, at a mass rally sponsored in my district by Council No. 6 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and by the Polish Veterans of World War II, over twelve hundred people gathered at Milwaukee's South Side Armory to protest, by their presence there, the persecution of the Catholic Church in Poland and the imprisonment of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński. This mass protest meeting was supported by the Most Reverend Archbishop Albert Meyer, the Archbishop of Milwaukee, the Most Reverend Bishop Roman Atkielski, and by members of the archdiocesan clergy, and by many prominent laymen in our city. In the course of the meeting, Dr. Jerzy Lerski, of Washington, D. C., gave a comprehensive and factual account of the religious persecution campaign directed by the Communists in Poland against the Catholic Church, and a resolution was adopted strongly condemning these Communist actions. At this point in the RECORD, I would like to call this resolution to the attention of the membership of this House:

We solemnly protest before the people and Government of the United States, and before the delegations of all free Governments, represented at the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, against the infamous unlawful internment of His Eminence Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Primate of Poland, and other representatives of the church hierarchy, whose arrest by the Communist authorities in Poland has been recently reported.

Violence inflicted by the Communist regime in Warsaw upon Cardinal Wyszyński constitutes a climactic development in the continuous struggle against religion, churches and clergy; it is an assault on the highest moral authority in Poland; it is also an outrage against the majesty of the Polish Republic, because for centuries the Primate

was not only the first dignitary of the church, but also represented the nation in times when the head of state was unable to perform his functions.

Through its assault upon the office and person of the Primate, the Communist regime in Poland proved even more flagrantly than ever before its true character of an agency of the Kremlin, bent on the destruction of the best tradition and the spirit of the Polish Republic.

Violating the basic principles of justice and human rights the Communist regime in Poland erased itself from the family of recognized civilized governments irrevocably and in a way which should be obvious to everyone in the Western World.

Appealing to the delegations of the free Governments represented at the eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly to condemn the Communist acts of violence perpetrated on Cardinal Wyszyński and other church dignitaries, we simultaneously express our conviction that these Governments will reconsider their attitude toward the Soviet puppet regime in Poland and its representatives in the United Nations, whom all true Poles in the homeland and abroad refuse to recognize.

We also respectfully request our Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, to take under consideration a suspension of diplomatic relations with the Communist government of Poland at least until such a time when the Primate of Poland is released from prison and free to perform his functions.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that similar protest meetings have been held in many other communities in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States of the Midwest, as well as in the eastern section of our country. I sincerely hope that the resolutions adopted at these meetings will be heeded by those officials in the executive branch who are entrusted with the task of conducting our foreign relations.

Some months before this popular campaign of protest against religious persecution in Poland gained momentum, I personally urged the President and the Secretary of State to formally condemn the imprisonment of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, and the other contemptible acts of the Communists, directed at the suppression of the freedom of worship. I should like to include my letter to the President, and the replies received from him and from the Secretary of State, at this point in the record:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1953.
Hon. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The people of my district, as well as, I am certain, all the people of the United States and of the free world, were shocked and aggrieved by the recent imprisonment of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Primate of Poland, and of seven Polish bishops, by the Communist regime of terror which has ruled the people of Poland since 1947.

To all men who respect the freedom of worship and the dignity of man, this most recent Communist perfidy was revolting and contemptible.

It is my purpose in writing this letter to urge you strongly to speak for the people of the United States in forcefully protesting to the Communist regime in Poland this deliberate attempt to deprive the people of Poland of the freedom of worship.

The case of Cardinal Wyszyński follows the pattern established during recent years by the Communist regimes of terror in Europe as well as in Asia. It parallels the Communist treatment of Hungary's Cardinal Mindszenty, of Czechoslovakia's Archbishop Beran, of Yugoslavia's Cardinal Stepinac, and of China's Cardinal Tien. In directing their wrath at these high religious dignitaries who have been the symbols of unyielding resistance to the evils of Marxist communism, the Communist regimes are aiming at the last bastion of the Christian civilization within the lands which they have enslaved: the Christian religion of the Communist-dominated countries.

Free men cannot ignore and by their silence give tacit approval to these deliberate acts against basic human rights. We cannot remain true to our conscience, and to our professed task of working for lasting and just peace in the world, unless we raise our voice in protest against these heinous acts depriving our fellow men, through terror and persecution, of the freedom of worship and belief.

I respectfully urge you to give your earnest consideration to this grave matter.

Respectfully yours,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 29, 1953.
Hon. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ZABLOCKI: I have your letter of October 14 regarding the action taken recently against a courageous leader of his church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, primate of Poland. The arrest and interment of Cardinal Wyszyński is profoundly discouraging to those of us who look for signs of Communist willingness to respect basic human rights of freedom of thought and conscience. Without evidence of such willingness, it is difficult to believe that the Communist governments intend to honor agreements which might be reached to reduce world tensions. You may recall that I spoke of this in connection with the arrest of Cardinal Wyszyński at my news conference of September 30th.

The calculated repression of all religious organization in the Communist states makes it apparent that wherever Communists are in position to use force and violence, they will do so in an effort to win domination not only over the body and mind of man, but over his soul as well. I share very strongly the conviction which was expressed in the condemnation of the action against Cardinal Wyszyński issued by the Department of State on September 30th, that the religious spirit of man will never be subdued or extinguished, and that it will remain a sustaining force in Poland during the present tragic suffering of the Polish people. It is my intention that this Government continue to take all appropriate steps to see to it that Communist violations of the inalienable rights of man under God do not go unopposed, and that they are effectively exposed in every forum.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 4, 1953.
Hon. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,

MY DEAR MR. ZABLOCKI: I have your letter of October 14, 1953, urging earnest consideration of the situation brought about by the continuing repression of religious organization in countries under Communist rule, culminating in the recent arrest and interment of the Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński. I am deeply concerned about the persecution of religion in Poland

and the other Communist states. The cause of human freedom is indivisible, and wherever it is under attack, the effects extend to all of us.

In connection with these acts of terror in suppression of religious freedom in Poland, it will be noted that Poland, like all other members of the United Nations, pledged itself to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The deliberate steps of the present Communist regime in Poland designed to bring religious organization under the subjection of the police state clearly violate these standards. As such, these acts are resented and condemned by the people of the United States. The United States delegation to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly has been requested to make every effort to see that this flagrant denial of religious freedom is effectively exposed before the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

Mr. Speaker, in closing this address, I again want to urge the Secretary of State to press, through the United States delegation to the United Nations, for immediate and full consideration of this grave matter by a special committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The world ought to know about the full ramifications of religious persecution in Communist-dominated countries. Since this persecution is a direct violation of the pledges made by the Communist regime of Poland as a member of the United Nations, that international organization ought to investigate this matter thoroughly and press for immediate cessation of religious persecution in Poland, and for the release of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, of Bishops Adamski, Baziak, Bednosz, Bieniek, Biernacki, Baraniak, Kaczmarek, Maria Splett, and Rospond, and of the other members of the Polish clergy who have been imprisoned by the Communist regime. I earnestly hope that this will be accomplished without further delay.

Thomas E. Braniff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BROOKS HAYS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the news of the death of Thomas E. Braniff on January 10 brings a sense of profound grief to many Members of the House who were personally acquainted with this distinguished American. It was my privilege to know Mr. Braniff and to be identified with him in matters affecting the life of the great Southwest. His passing is a distinct loss to the Nation's civic, religious, and commercial life. The record of safety of the Braniff Lines, which he organized and actively directed, has not been excelled. It is estimated that his company's airplanes have flown a total of 3 billion passenger-miles without a single fatality.

Mr. Braniff was a much beloved citizen of Dallas at the time of his death

and equally esteemed in Oklahoma, where he lived for many years. His interests were not bounded by regional or even hemispheric lines. His warm human sympathies found an outlet in many splendid enterprises. He and Mrs. Braniff had established a family foundation for benevolences in which they had a special interest, and his generous support of the charitable and religious institutions of this country was widely recognized.

He was a devoted and effective leader in his church, and had received national recognition for his outstanding service in behalf of the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, USO, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He was national Catholic cochairman of the last-named organization at the time of his death.

Tom Braniff's influence will live after him. His great talents were expended always in a constructive direction, and the impress of his inspiring leadership will remain.

**Statement by Hon. William T. Granahan,
of Pennsylvania, on Private Immigration
Bill for Former Marine**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced, on January 14, 1954, a private bill, H. R. 7221, for the relief of Anders Taranger, a young man who has just completed 2 years of service in the United States Marine Corps, including action in the Korean theater, to give him eligibility for American citizenship—an honor and privilege to which he is entitled by virtue of his service to our country in time of war.

Anders Taranger, a Norwegian seaman, was stranded in the United States several years ago when the Panamanian ship on which he was a radio operator was sold in the United States. He registered under the draft as an alien in the United States, was inducted into the Marine Corps and was honorably discharged on January 6, 1954. He immediately attempted to file citizenship

papers, but was rejected because he had lived in the United States only 10 months, instead of the required 12 months, prior to joining the Marine Corps.

Taranger's home address is 5000 Pacific Avenue, Wildwood, N. J. I am interesting myself in his case at the request of veterans organizations in the Philadelphia area, who believe that his case is a meritorious one. I was pleased to read on January 12 an editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer endorsing my plans to seek special legislation for Taranger so that he may qualify for citizenship papers, despite the technicality involved in his lacking a mere 2 months of additional residence in this country prior to enlistment.

It would be a shame if such a technicality were to deprive this young man of the opportunity of citizenship.

I have asked Chairman CHAUNCEY REED, of the House Judiciary Committee, to schedule an early hearing on my bill.

**Expenses for College Education Should
Be Tax Deductible**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 14, 1954

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, permit me to urge the enactment of H. R. 1274, introduced by me on January 7, 1953.

My bill is directed primarily to give relief to those parents who are paying more than \$600 personal exemption per child for the education of their children. I have had the experience, and I will get no personal benefit from this bill because I have put both my boys through college without any such exemption, and many of my colleagues have done the same thing.

We know if you are sending them to a college away from home you are lucky if you can do it for as little as \$2,500 per year per child. You get all of \$600 a year exemption.

So I am not talking for myself about this. I am talking for all of the parents

of this country, and I think we have now gotten to the point in this country where we believe that just as a primary education is necessary and a secondary or high school education is necessary, we should, if possible, give every child in this country an opportunity to get a college education.

This bill will go a long way toward bringing that about by making it possible for these parents, who if they can get this tax relief, will get at least some help in sending their children through the colleges and universities of our country.

The colleges and universities of our country need help, too, because if they cannot continue to get students to pay the tuition, they are going to be in a bad way. As a matter of fact, many of them are already suffering from lack of students.

The GI bill having practically run out, and our parents of the country in large part not being able to send their children to college, those institutions are beginning to feel the loss of student population.

I might say that the bill introduced by me has received widespread approval throughout the country.

The House Ways and Means Committee has conducted hearings on the bill and on the general principle therein. During the course of the executive sessions of the committee for the purpose of revising the tax laws, the committee has tentatively decided to recommend that a \$600 exemption for children should be continued beyond the age of 18 years, if the child is a student attending school or college.

This is a step in the right direction and a recognition of the principle set forth in my bill.

It does not, however, go far enough and we should continue to press for the enactment of the language contained in H. R. 1274, which would allow for the full reasonable expenses for a college education.

At this time, I would like to pay tribute to the many college organizations and publications that are supporting my bill and particularly to the National Student Association which is doing so much to direct the attention of the taxpayers of the country to the fact that expenses for college education should be tax deductible.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1954

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 7, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Father, as this Chamber is hushed to silence, may we find Thee moving upon our minds, higher than our highest thought, yet nearer to us than hands or feet. Before the toil of a new day opens before us, we would lay

before Thee the meditations of our hearts. May they be acceptable in Thy sight. Bring all our desires and powers, we beseech Thee, into conformity to Thy will. As we pray for Thy kingdom's coming to our own hearts and to the whole wide world, awake in us a holy awe of this law-abiding universe which is our home and which so inexorably moves from cause to consequence. Bend our pride to Thy control. Prepare us for the role committed to our fallible hands in this appalling day, with its vast issues that concern not only our own dear land but all the continents and the islands of the sea. May our loins be girt and our lamps burning as those who watch for their Lord's coming. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 14, 1954, was dispensed with.

**ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF
ROUTINE BUSINESS**

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call there may be the customary morning hour for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions, and the insertion of matters in the Record, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.